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Alabama PRISONERS IN STRUGGLE



SPEAK OUT

JOHN TWO-
NAMES



①
What kind of sentence does Sekou have?

- a) Life with possibility of parole
- b) Life without possibility of parole

Answer: a) Life with possibility of parole, with a mandatory 8-10 years.

How much time has Sekou been made to serve?

Over 22 years, by his last parole hearing on 11/1/37

Was this parole hearing within 8-10 years?

It was after 22 years and a three year set-off will bring time served in excess of 15 years over the mandatory 10 years the parole statute prescribes for a person similarly sentenced as Sekou.

Has Alabama parole statute requiring mandatory 8-10 years served on a life sentence been changed since 1939?

No.

Has any other murderer, or person accused of murder, been paroled in under 25 years - the amount of time Sekou will have served by the time of his next parole hearing?

Yes - many. One of the latest was released on 12/1/97, the same day Sekou was denied and given an additional 3 years to serve. This inmate had served less than 10 years of his sentence. He was paroled by the same board which has deemed Sekou's conviction to require up to at least 25 years.

Is this immoral, illegal, unjust and blatantly racist situation a manifestation of the Dred Scott decision of 1856 being given full force and effect in 1997? Or, maybe to be more exact, where legal requirements are not withstanding, is it simply racial injustice at it's best - Alabama style? Is the ABPP being vindictive in someone else's name or is it racially prejudiced towards me because I'm a reknown New Afrikan Liberation Movement participant, fraudulently railroaded to prison for the murder of two white men? Or is it simply business as usual and the ABPP is really an essential component of the genocidal plan against the poor and non-whites.

Whatever the case, the ABPP is playing God by passing judgment on me and maintaining a vindictive stance towards my parole, regardless of the legal statutes which govern my case. We must ask why I have not been freed when my release is long past due, even by the standards set in the laws of Alabama.

RISE FROM THE ASHES

②
cal upkeep of elderly convicts, nor the over 1,000 state inmates languishing inside the county jails. If these people were released the prison system would still be 5000 people over design capacity.

Very little of this money is used to help formulate programs that would help offenders learn to become productive members of society, or to provide adequate food, clothing, or medical care. In fact, the majority of the money used to fund the already existing programs comes from the Federal Government. Concomitantly, at the rally, these programs were threatened with closure due to lack of funding.

As Warden Billy Mitchem stated:

"The already overcrowding problems along with new inmates will effect the already existing programs of the institution and put strain on both officers and inmates."

All of this was clever hoax to whip up paranoia. The Department of Corrections can not divert funding for these programs and apply it to security concerns, as it is federal money, not state dollars fueling the schools and drug therapy classes. The only thing state tax-payers money is used for is to pay correctional officers salaries and wages, maintain the physical construction and maintenance of the prisons, and provide food, clothing and medical expenses of the inmates.

Tax payers hard money isn't the only thing coming in the system. One can look at the contract agreements with correctional phone service providers that give the D.O.C. 40-60% of it's net earnings. A 15 phone call from Elmore County to Montgomery costs \$2.85; from Elmore to anywhere outside the local calling area costs \$2.55 for the first minute and \$.30 per eachh additional minute for at total cost of \$6.75 per minute call; at \$5.98 for the first minute and \$.89 for every minute after, a 15 minute call out of state costs \$18.40! With 27,000 inmates making phone calls, the amount the prison systems gets back on kick-backs is phenomenal. Of course you must also count in the prison commissary - where a stick of deoderant that would cost \$.99 in the "free world" costs an inmate \$3.00, or a pair of runnin shoes normally costing \$14.95 sells for \$40.00 in prison. Add in money made of the visitation yard from vending machines and food dealers, co-pay medical, costs of pison IDs etc.

The prison system also uses a form of socialistic plantationism to generate money. Prison slave laboreres work the fields of their agricultural enterprises, maintain the ponds in their catfish franchise, tend to the cattle and pigs in their livestock dealings, build furniture, work on cars, work in box factories and run the printshops. So much is being done in these business ventures that the Alabama Department of Corrections has a sub department called "Alabama Correctional Industries." Apart from this, the prison system leases out convict labor to private enterprises under the guise of "work-release" programs. The D.O.C. gets a 40% cut of all the participants checks whom are in fact paid minimum wage by their "free world" employers, to cover the "costs" of room, board and transporatation to and from their jobs.

To say now that the system is overcrowded is to say that it is time to build a new prison. Its time to gather another flock of workers to keep the Alabama prison plantations running. Its time to encapsulate more warm bodies in cold steel; to keep the cash flowing. Its time to keep black, Latino, and Indigenous communities under the heel of their oppressor. Its time to keep Alabama's business as usual policy as the foremost driving force. Its time to maintain and strenghten the status quo. Slavery is alive in the "Heart of the Dixie", the \$tate of Alabama, KKKonfederate \$tates of Amerikkka.

nipulation flowed an agenda to persuade the Legislature to appropriate more funding to "hire more guards" and boost the Departments' budget. Not one single idea was presented to release overcrowded conditions already existent in the prison system. It goes without saying that if widespread violence did erupt, the D.O.C. would get exactly what they want – COLD HARD CASH!

It is now imperative more than ever to ask, "Is the Alabama Prison System truly over crowded?" Yes, they are, but by the very design of government officials. They are flooded intentionally to produce the illusion of overcrowding. This, in turn, produces the need for more money for prison spending. There is much profit to be made in the business of warehousing humans beings. We have been told that the system is at the breaking point, that it is severely overcrowded, yet when we take a closer look at the issue, we see a disturbing picture. Each year hundreds of people are returning to prison, not for committing new crimes but for technical parole violations such as failing to report on time, late payments of parole fees, moving into another house without prior notification, dirty urines, and even for being charged with new crimes to later have the charges dropped or acquitted. In some instances, people have had their parole violated and returned to prison for such things as getting married or divorced without permission, or for not being inside the house after dark. The tax payers are forced to pay \$9,000 per parole violator each year to keep them in prison.

One must also consider the thousands of prisoners who are in their 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s who no longer "pose a threat to society, let alone make it around the camp for the "pill call" or "chow call." Couple this with the multitude of others who have completed every rehabilitative and educational program available, stayed out of trouble – receiving no disciplinarys for any type of rule violation and yet still are denied parole time after time. Some of these unfortunates have spent several years behind bars, most of them, in fact the majority over a decade. We can also consider those sentenced under the Habitual Criminal offender laws which can make punishment for up to life without parole the price to pay for stealing a Hub Cap. Recently the Alabama State Legislature introduced legislation to create a means for the courts to call the offenders, sentenced under this draconian act, so that they may be re-sentenced to a lesser term or in the case of "non-violent" habitual offenders released from custody via parole or completion of sentence, yet because of bureaucratic misgivings, no procedure has been implemented. The most recent obstacle being that there are no laws in the state of Alabama, defining who is classified as a violent offender. The irony is that hundreds, even thousands, of people have been denied release on parole for being "violent offenders" and there is no steps being taken to release those being held illegally as "violent offenders" who have been denied parole as such, despite the mandatory language which calls for the release of all persons incarcerated who have served 1/3 of their sentence or 10 years- whichever comes first.

There are 27,000 people estimated to be incarcerated in Alabama, though the system as a whole is designed to hold 12,000. It can be estimated that 10,000 inmates (presumably and even higher number) fall within the categories mentioned above. At the \$9,000 it takes to house an inmate per year – the tax payers foot the bill of \$90,000,000 each year to house those that are compatible with society and pose no threat to themselves or others and those being illegally detained as "violent offenders." This does not include the other 17,000 people in prison, the costs associated in medi-

(21)

Dear Friends and Supporters:

It is my pleasure to announce that a defense fund for political prisoner, John Two-Names has been set up. Many of you may be familiar with John and his case, but if not, enclosed is a brief description of the situation.

As with any endeavor to win the freedom of a captured comrade, there is much work to be done, and money to be raised to support our efforts. We are asking you to contribute what you can to free this innocent man.

Your time, energy, talents, etc. are desperately needed. Donations of money and stamps are always welcome, as John continues his legal battle for freedom. We are trying to secure an attorney to represent him, and like all parts of this unjust system, money is an issue.

Please do what you can to raise awareness about his case and get the word out. This can be done through benefit concerts, plays, etc. speak outs and other creative endeavors. Petition signing and letter writing are always helpful.

John thanks you for your continued support through all of this, and as his wife, I also appreciate your solidarity and friendship.

To get involved contact me here. All Checks/Money Orders should be made out to Anita C. Riendeau. J. Z. N. Freedom Collective
P. O. Box 310955, Birmingham, Alabama 35235

Thank you for your time and efforts and struggle.
Anita C. Riendeau J. Z. N. Freedom Collective

Letters to the Parole board, supporting our release should be sent to the Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole and should include John's name and prison number. If possible, copies of the letter need to be sent to the J.Z.N Freedom Collective.

Write the Parole Board at: Alabama Board of Pardons and Parole
Lurleen B. Wallace Building
500 Monroe St
PO Box 302405, Montgomery, AL 36130

(2)

Sekou Kambui

For twenty-six years now the State of Alabama has retained in its custody, Sekou Cinque T.M. Kambui (William J. Turk), who is serving two consecutive life sentences. In the last sixteen years he has been up for parole eleven times and has been denied each time, despite a demonstrated preparedness for re-entry into society and a record free of disciplinary violations.

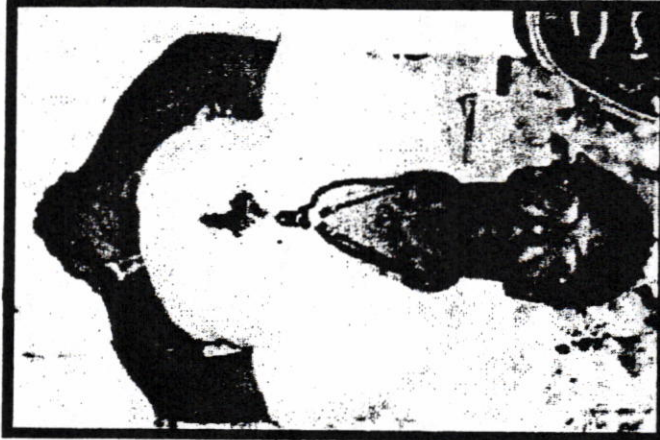
Prior to every parole consideration there has been a punitive transfer- the most recent of which occurred in June of 2000- and an escalation of harassment due to legal actions taken by Sekou. As a jailhouse lawyer, he is well known to nearly every Warden, Regional Coordinator and many higher level officials in the Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC). In fact, many prisoners owe their freedom to his legal efforts on their behalf. Of note is his co-authorship of James v. Wallace, Pugh v. Locke, New-man v. State of Alabama, 406 F. Supp. 318, C.A. No. 85-0795 PM (USDC, S.D.). He has won numerous other civil actions regarding medical malpractice and the abusive conditions of the prisons and its treatment of inmates, especially in segregation, which have earned him nothing but unabated enmity by ADOC officials.

Sekou was convicted of the 1975 murders of two men; a KKK official from Tuscaloosa and a multi-millionaire from Birmingham. Despite immense pre-trial publicity, the court denied a motion for a change of venue. The criminal appeals court affirmed Sekou's conviction, even as it suggested its decision might have been different, but for the failure of the attorney to support his claims pertaining to the overwhelming amount of sensational pre-trial publicity, which was of such magnitude that it couldn't help but prejudice jury members against innocence, that was a prerequisite for success on appeal, thereby constituting ineffective assistance of counsel.

His legal challenges to both convictions have been continuously thwarted by the ADOC through the seizure of legal material and mail, repeated retaliatory transfers and threats to interfere with pending parole dates- evidence of which can be viewed in the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles (ABPP) files.

Meanwhile, in Alabama:

Lumble Earl Ransom, who stabbed his father forty two times, was released. Stanford Louis Collins, who burned his victim to death, was released.



THE POLITICAL and economic REASONS BEHIND ALABAMA'S "PRISON CRISIS"

BY JOHN TWO NAMES

On July 2nd, 2002, wardens from across the state gathered at the State House to address the "serious" threat to Correctional Officers' safety due to Alabama's "overcrowded" prisons. They were joined by the Alabama State Employees Association (A.S.E.A.) as well as the State Employees Union (Local Union 340, AFL-CIO). A handful of politicians and supporters (mostly prison officials family members) also attended the event. News from across the state covered this gathering.

The issues presented centered around a ruling made by a Montgomery County Circuit Court Judge, which ordered the Alabama Department of Correction (D.O.C.) to employ a backlog of 1,000 inmates that had been sentenced to prison from the already over-crowded county jails. The ruling came shortly after the United States District Court Judge issued a ruling in which he described on county jail as being "barbaric, inhumane, a slave ship in the middle passages, that exist in a civilized society."

The D.O.C. was ordered to remove the prisoners by July 14, and was fined \$2.1 million dollars to compensate the counties that housed state convicts in their jails and for not complying with an order to take in state convicts 30-days after sentencing. The D.O.C. contends that the prison system is full, thus they can not take in any additional convicts.

At the heart of this gathering, the debate was that the prison system is already too overcrowded and sufficiently funded, and that there are not enough officers to maintain the "safety" of the Institutions, the D.O.C. should probe forced to accept the newly convicted offenders. To crystallize the matter, it was predicted that large scale riots would break-out through out the entire prison population.

A Drop of Correctional Facility, 152 inmates are housed in a prison designated for 600. State holds 1,322 in an institution built for 900. Inmate Correctional Facility currently has 2,130 inmates confined to an original design capacity of 800, and presumably the worst and most over-crowded prison State Correctional Facility with an inmate population of 1,349 people housed in an institution designed for 450. These figures are new examples of how the prisons operate. The crisis was described as "powder keg" waiting to explode.

Shortly after the "riot scare" was broadcasted across the state, an increase in assaults spread through out the prison system. Correctional Emergency response (C.E.R.) teams have already had to respond in 6 of Alabama's 29 prisons. One assault left a man dead at Stator Correctional Facility. It is not coincidental that the increase in violence occurred only hours after the televised rally. In fact, although the inmate population the new atmosphere of tension is directly attributed to the gathering. It is believed that the Wardens and other prison officials psychologically implanted the seed of riot!

Of course the only solution presented by the D.O.C. to Alabama's "prison crisis" was the need for more money. Underneath all of the rhetoric and political ma-

(3)

(20)

FREE U.S. POLITICAL PRISONERS!

DEDICATED TO

FAMILY MEMBERS AND LOVED ONES

THE FIGHT CONTINUES. WE WILL NEVER GIVE UP!

WE LOVE YOU,

NAPH CARE = DEATH CARE

This flyer is for the entire concerned citizen who loved ones are incarcerated, and having difficulty accepting the poor medical care they are forced to endure. Each of these inmate listed and thousands not listed has submitted one or more "sick call requests" to NAPH care, one or more "Medical Complaint forms" to NAPH care, and one or more "Medical grievance forms" to NAPH care. Their demands for medical attention were either totally unmet, or were only partially and unsatisfactorily met. Some of these inmates were told by NAPH care they didn't have any medical grievance complaint form, therefore preventing them from submitting such a form.

NAPH care is under a 28 million dollar yearly medical contract; this is our money. "The Tax payer" money they are using. We must come together as concerned citizens and discuss some of these problems.

Some of the illness the inmates are suffering to name a few:

Severe Cardiovascular problem, Severe Hernia, Simple fractures
Total lack of Dentures, other dental problems, Compound fractures, Hepatitis C
Skin lesions, pseudofolliculitis, Severe weight loss, impending blends
General vision problems, unusual swelling

Let us come together and discuss what NAPH care is doing to our loved ones. If you are a concerned citizen and want to know more about what you can do, or whom you can talk concerning these matter about NAPH care and the prison system

Michael Donahoo, a twice convicted rapist, was released after only eleven years. Donald Sheehan, convicted to one life sentence, consecutive, and one life, concurrent, for rape, robbery, assault with intent to ravish and kidnapping, went home after nine years. Joe King, with a history of four violent felony convictions and substance abuse, was released after serving two and one half years of a forty-five year sentence for bank robbery. These offenders were all White males.

The Special International Tribunal on the Violation of Human Rights of Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War in the United States Prisons and Jails (December 1990), defined a political prisoner as a person who is incarcerated for actions carried out in support of legitimate struggles for self-determination or for opposing the illegal policies of the government and or its political subdivisions. The actions of the ADOC in prolonging the incarceration of Sekou for exercising his constitutional rights make him a political prisoner of the State of Alabama.

He has a history of work in our community, beginning with providing security for civil rights marches and meetings, which included those of the SCLC, SNCC and CORE. He joined or worked with groups such as the Alabama Black Liberation Front, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, the Black Panther Party, the Black Liberation Army and the inmates For Action Committee.

Sekou is of African / Cherokee heritage, born on September 6, 1948 in Gadsden, AL. He was raised by his mother, grandparents and aunt in Detroit, Harlem, and Birmingham, respectively. He is presently 52 years old. It is impossible to relate the depth of hostility encountered by Sekou, personally, and by his family, not only from the ADOC but also from the ABPP. In his embrace of faith and spirituality, he is able to maintain peace and strength.

In November of 2000 he was scheduled to come up for parole but has yet to receive a hearing date. He needs the support of those of us on the outside if he is to have any chance of being set free.

To find out how to help, please contact:

Sekou T-M. Kambui
s/n William J. Turk #113058
P.O. Box 56SCFB/B1-32
Elmore, AL 36025-0056
freeseekou@hotmail.com

Sekou Kambui Defense
Committee, c/o R. Franklin
2243 Ajax Street
Montgomery, AL 36108
34-202-2623

Katrina Mu'min.
Attorney at Law
3121 North 27th Court
Birmingham, AL 35207
205-326-3612

Write letters supporting his release directly to:

Sydney Williams

Chairman State of Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles
P.O. Box 302405 Montgomery, AL 36130-2405, phone 334-242-8700

Know Your Rights!

(4)

Sekou Cinque T.M. Kambui

(Slave Name: William J. Turk #115,058) Staton Prison

Honorable:

Glady's Riddle, Chairperson

Rev. John Nettles, member

Louie Grimes, member

Greg Griffin, legal council

William C. Young, executive director

Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles

Lurleen C. Wallace Bldg.

501 Dexter A.ve.Montgomery, AL 36130

Re: William J. Turk/ Sekou Cinque Kambui; AIS # 13,058, parole hearing: 12/01/97 1997 December or 1856 December Term (Supreme Court)

Dear Honorable Chairperson Glady's Riddle and assorted other members of the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles, and authorities;

It is hoped that you do not take offense with me for addressing you as "dear" and "honorable", albeit there is both credible and abundant evidence in the many years I've been compelled against my will to be subservient to your arbitrary whim and caprice, that you present yourselves as anything but dear and honorable personages, or personable in character. Somewhere, someone misinformed you that incarcerated individuals were no longer warranted of treatment such as expected to be accorded human beings, whose Human Rights were secured by and through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued, ironically enough, on December 10, 1948 - the year of my birth into captivity.

That I say "the year of my birth into captivity" needs no qualifying statement as it is and has always been made abundantly clear to me (and all others who are identified as Black, African-American or New African) that as a Slave I have never been free in America. Such a luxury in condition and circumstance has never been bestowed upon me and my kindred, contrary to that which we are wanting to believe.

It was stated in Article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and I quote

therefrom:

"Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any state, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein."

However, the United States Supreme Court, December Term 1856, in their renowned and most legendary decision, effecting the condition and circumstances (even rights under the laws of these so-called United States, itself taken as hostage from the true Native American people, misnamed Indians) of those who descended from the slave (the Arkan Slave) the Dred Scott v. Sandford decision, and I quote:

"...the question then arises, whether the provisions of the Constitution, in relation to the personal rights and privileges to which the citizen of a state should be entitled, embraced the negro American race, at that time in this country or who might afterwards be imported, who had then or should afterwards be made free in any state, and to put it in the power of a single state to make him a citizen of the United States and endue him with the full rights of citizenship in every other state without their consent? Does the constitution of the United States act upon him whenever he shall be made free under the laws of a state, and raised there to the rank of a citizen, and immediately clothe him with all the privileges of a citizen in every other state, and in its own courts?

The court thinks the affirmative of these propositions cannot be maintained. And if it cannot, the plaintiff in error could not be a citizen of the state of Missouri, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently, was not entitled to sue in its courts. It is true, every person, and every class and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution recognized as citizens in the several states, became also citizens of this new political body; but none other; it was formed by them, and for them, and their posterity, but for no one else.

IF THE POLICE STOP YOU

-Raise your hands high above your head and say loudly "I am unarmed! I am not resisting!"

-Ask "Why are you detaining me?" To stop you the officer must have a "reasonable suspicion" that you are involved in a specific crime (not a guess or stereotype)

-Ask, Am I free to go? If not you are being detained. If yes walk away.

-You do not have to answer any questions. You have the right to remain silent, and should do so.

-It is not a crime to be without an ID. If you are being detained or given a ticket you may want to show ID to the KKKop because they can take you to the station to verify your identity otherwise.

-If a KKKop tries to search your car, your house, or your person say repeatedly that you **DO NOT CONSENT TO THE SEARCH**. If in a car, do not open your trunk or door-by doing so you consent to the search of your property and of yourself. If at home, step outside and lock your door behind you so KKKops have no reason to enter your house.

-Ask to see the warrant and check for proper address, judges signature, and what the warrant says the cops are searching for. Everything must be correct in the legal warrant. Otherwise send the police away.

-The KKKops can do a "pat search" (search the exterior of one's clothing for weapons) during a detention for "officer safety reasons." They can't go into your pockets or bags without your consent. If you are arrested, they can search you and your person in great detail.

-**DO NOT RESIST PHYSICALLY**-Use your words and keep cool

IF THE POLICE ARREST YOU...

-You may be handcuffed, searched, photographed, and fingerprinted

-Say repeatedly "I don't want to talk until my lawyer is present!" Even if your rights aren't read, refuse to talk until your lawyer arrives.

-Under **NO CIRCUMSTANCES** should you make a statement 85% of convictions are based on statements to the police/detective. In fact your lawyer, will usually ask if you have made a statement before asking you anything else. Its that important.

-Do not talk to inmates in jail about your case.

-You have a right to a phone call. Demand you be allowed to use the phone.

Police can arrest someone they believe to be "interfering" with their actions. When observing police activity, maintain a reasonable distance. If the KKKops threaten to arrest you, explain that you don't intend to interfere but have the right to observe their actions.

Remember: You have legal rights, but most KKKops will not respect them.

Be careful-be street smart- BE SAFE

12N Freedom Collective
c/o Anita C. Rendall
P.O. Box 310955
Birmingham, AL 35291

"SPECIAL THANKS"
1ST LADY OF TALK

RADIO

ROBERTA

FRANKLIN

(5)

(18)

IF THEY COME FOR YOU IN THE MORNING A GUIDE FOR PROTECTING YOURSELF AGAINST A KNOB

By John Two Names

Due to the increased level of violence against the New Afrikan Communities of Montgomery, Alabama by racist gestapo-like Montgomery City Police Officers and the inaction (thus condolence of such behavior) by their superiors and public officials this information is compiled to help arm yourself with the knowledge of your rights, with the aim of eliminating police brutality and city sponsored terrorism against your communities through community action and solidarity. Please feel free to copy and distribute this guide.



First it must be known that the police are NOT your friends. Their sole job is to protect the interests of the ruling class, enforce the laws of the power structure and uphold the status quo at all costst. It should be noted that not even the police coming from your own communities can be trusted. Many times they will be more aggressive than their white counterparts. This is mostly because they have to prove their loyalty to their oppressor. They feel that they must go above and beyon their duties to prove that they are somehow different than the rest of their people; that they are "not like them." They are willing to do anything to gain acceptance from, or into, social circles they would under other circumstances, not be privy to. With this in mind, you could be on guard at all times against any police officer, regardless of race or ethnicity.

(The info. below was compiled from Berkeley Copwatch)
You have the right to be in a public place and to observe police brutality if the police stop anybody

- Stop and watch. Write down the officers names, badge numbers, and car numbers
- Kkkops must be identified by name or badge numbers
- Write down the time, date and place of the incident and all details as soon as possible.
- Ask if the person is being arrested and if so, for what reason and on what charge
- Get witnesses names and contact information
- Try to get the arrestees name, but only if they have already given it to the police!
- Document injuries, as soon as possible. If possible photograph or videot the incident.

17

And the personal rights and privileges guaranteed to citizens of this new sovereignty were intended to embrace those only who were then members of the several state communities, or who should afterwards by birthright or otherwise become members, according to the provisions of the Constitution and the principles on which it was founded. It was the union of those who were at that time members of distinct and separate political communities into one political family, whose power, for certain specified purposes, was to extend over the whole territory of the United States.

And it gave to each citizen rights and privileges outside of his state which he did not before possess, and placed him in every other state upon a perfect equality with his own citizens as to rights of person and rights of property; it made him a citizen of the United States. It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine who were citizens of the several states when the Constitution was adopted. And in order to do this, we must recur to the governments and institutions of the thirteen states when they separated from Great Britain and formed new sovereignties, and took their places in the family of independent nations. We must inquire who, at the time, were recognized as the people or citizens of a state. Whose rights and liberties had been outraged by the English government, and who declared their independence, and assumed the powers of government to defend their rights by force of arms.

16

In the opinion of the court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence show, that neither the class of person who has been imported as slaves, nor their descendants, whether they had become free or not, were then acknowledged as a part of the people, nor intended to be included in the general words used in that memorable instrument.

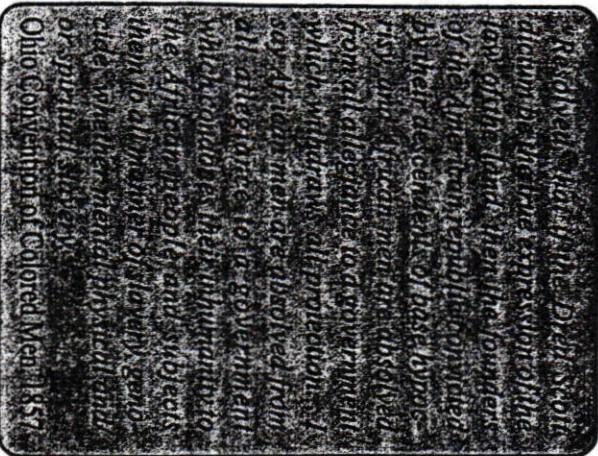
It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.



They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the (so-called) negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his (the white race's) benefit. He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at the time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of

ity for return to society on parole. It is for these reasons that the incarcerated individual should be released on parole and substantive reasons supporting a decision to block parole should also be available and provided.

The record of William J. Turk/Sehou Cinque T.M. Kambui, AIS# 113058, provides ample documentation that I am a mature and responsible adult, and more than sufficiently capable of residing in society respecting others and the laws of society. My behavior over the last twenty plus years of imprisonment can emphatically attest to this. The ABPP statute states that an incarcerated person within the



ADOC, who is not serving a sentence of life without parole, shall be paroled where evidence can be demonstrably shown that s/he is not incompatible with others in society. As shown above, my intraperson record clearly shows that I am capable of proving myself compatible with others in society. Further, thousands of signatures on petitions and support letters from people outside who have grown to know me as a friend and a man of integrity and personable in character have been provided to ADOC and ABPP officials. My ABPP file must certainly hold evidence that I am as eligible for release on parole as any other so-called violent offender incarcerated for murder that has already been paroled. This release of other violent offenders by the ABPP has occurred after serving far less time than I am compelled to serve, and with no greater or lesser showing of so-called rehabilitation. ABPP records must clearly show that I am not serving a sentence of life without parole. When you compare my track record with other inmates, and my nature of (supposed) offense with those of comparable crimes or convic-

tions and sentences, but whom the ABPP found favorable conditions to warrant their release, I cannot help but ask myself and the ABPP "why am I still among the incarcerated?"

The maxim and statement of law, quoted previously says: "When an agency is required to act pursuant to a rule, but has failed to do so, the agency is wholly without legal authority to act." Where the standards, legal criteria, conditions and prerequisites have been met by the incarcerated part, then said person should be notified within the time prescribed by law, and without unreasonable and unjustifiable delay, given the date for his/her release.

However, if the basis of the ABPP's position to deprive this incarcerated person of the release from prison that he deserves, then the decision to so refuse can not be based upon anything but that which is arbitrary, capricious and illegal. Such a decision should not stand. Unless, of course, the law of the land today in Alabakkma has not changed, in practice, since the days of Dred Scott, which I certainly must feel is the

case given the evidence. It behooves me to say that nothing can truly compensate me for the emotional distress and mental anguish and the financial hardships my family and friends have suffered so extensively by the failure of the ABPP to release me in accord with the legal dictum and prescriptions of its own laws and statutes. For over the last fifteen years that the ABPP has been denying my release on parole for illegal, immoral, unjust and racially, even religiously discriminatory reasons. Any pretext of legality with regards to these decisions is non-existent. In pursuit of justice and freedom without apology, *Sehou Kambui*

an improved educational system community outreach programs, and a Natural Health Care System. Programs which would be much-more beneficial to society than mass-incarceration. Yet the trend continues. The solution to this problem lies within an organized movement of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is the peoples tax-dollars which goes into the prison system. With a 70% recidivist rate (7 out of 10 people released, return to prison) shouldn't something be said about how the money is being spent? Prison-crats swear that "corrections is working", yet the public foots the bill for what? So that more people whom are better off in an alternative program can be stock-piled in prison? The fact is rehabilitative programs exist, and are funded by the government, within prison walls. What sense does it make to send someone to prison, wasting tax-payers money, to attend such classes, when the same people can be sent to treatment programs, in the "free-world" that are funded by the same government? When the capitalist reign is over, then true justice will prevail! The practice of placing profits over people must stop!!! It's up to us, we must provide the groundwork for better society, for ourselves and most importantly our children and the generations to come.

John Two Names



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September 18, 2001

"Prison"... The mere mention of the word conjures up the most frightening emotions and imagery. Pictures of steel and concrete, razor-wire, and gun towers: the house of the rapists, who prey on the unprotected, the child-molester, the bane of society who destroys the lives of his children; victims; and the murderers the cold-blooded killer, the one whose blood-lust drives him to take life again and again. All dangerous waiting for the chance to transgress once again.

This is the popular myth which politicians and lawmakers stand behind. These public officials feed it to an uninformed society. With all of the attention focused on crime, it is a story which rakes in the voting members. In other words, it's political propaganda. A way to get a vote.

The harsh reality is: Prisons are full, nay, over-filled with non-violent offenders. The traditional view of prisoners is unfounded in any form of statistics. It's not rapists, child-molesters, or murders whom rot away in the penal-colonies of America, but an outrageous amount of petty thieves, drug-abusers, and other non-violent offenders; many who are first time offenders, and the majority people of color. An estimated two-million plus men, women, and children are confined to what is now called "The Prison Industrial Complex"-a network of corporate giants, money-hungry politicians and a racist Criminal Justice System. While a sheepish public continues to grow fat on the "tough on crime" policy which is fed to them, prisons across the country are bursting at the seams with people who would be better off in alternative treatment/.

It is a known fact that the prison system drains the economic wealth of the country. The money that is fueled into a failed system could be put to better use by funding programs such as: Rehabilitation Centers for those who wish to get help with their addictions;

FREE JOHN TWO-NAMES AND ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Political Prisoner, John Two Names, needs your help! For over 5 years, John has been held captive by the State, not for any crime, but for his activism and involvement in "confrontational politics." John, an Echota Cherokee, is involved with *Indigenous Rights Campaigns*, *Anti Racist Actions* and *Prisoner's Right's Struggles*.

In 1996, Two-Names was captured by the A.T.F., F.B.I., and the Cullman County Sheriff's Department in Cullman, Alabama, a county notorious for lynch mobs, crooked politicians, and the Ku Klux Klan. He was charged with two counts of Arson 2nd Degree, four counts of burglary, 3rd degree, and one count of unlawful breaking and entering a motor vehicle. These charged stem from what authorities called a "crime-spree" that left two schools burned, and several businesses ravished. Two-Names was considered a suspect because he was labeled as a *militant*.

After ten months of being held without bond, he was taken to trial. In this time, the District Attorney tried unsuccessfully to link Two-Names for the crimes. The finger prints didn't match; no recovered merchandise was found, and there were no witnesses to put him at the scene-just two-blocks from his home. So, just 3 days before trial, a "lost" transcript of a witness conversation appears which said that John confessed to the crimes while in jail. A jail house snitch, charged with rape said that he was offered \$20,000 to implicate someone else. John supposedly was going to pay him. A continuance was filed to investigate these matters, but denied.

During the 9-day trial, acts of jury tampering occurred when the Chief Investigator tried to get a juror to vote guilty in exchange for a job at the courthouse, evidence tampering occurred, and was proven, and cross-examination was not allowed by the defense. This is on top of numerous other violations including being charged with two-burglaries for one building, and ineffective counsel.

Media campaigns launched by the Feds' spread rumors to discredit John by alerting the public to "possible bombs being placed throughout the county." Several evacuations of businesses were conducted.

At the end of the trial, with no evidence what so ever, John was found guilty. He was sentenced to two- 20 year terms and the five 10 year terms to run consecutively for a total of 90 years. He was also ordered to pay over 5 million dollars in restitution and fines. This is the harshest penalty on record in the State of Alabama for a classified "non-violent, first time offender."

During his incarceration, Two-Names has remained active in the fight for social justice. He is co-founder with Political Prisoner Sekou the prisoner led initiative, and Prisoner's Rights Group, "The Social Consciousness Development Group." He helped his family start the Brothers in Tears Warrior Society of Tuttle Island, on Indigenous Prisoner's Rights Group. He is Honorable War Headman for National Native American Traditional Worship, inc./Eagle Clan

Indian Association, and spokesperson for Native American Prisoners of Alabama (N.A.P.D.A.).

Because of his activism behind the walls, John has had his mail withheld, rejected, and tampered with. He has been subjected to numerous shake-downs in which his law work and political materials were confiscated and "lost." His wife and grandmother were sexually harassed by guards, and his son subjected to strip searches.

His family's fight to win his freedom has caused a backlash against them as well. His mother was the victim of a brutal gang-rape, his grandmother's home was torched, his loved ones have moved several times due to law enforcement harassment, and his younger siblings were kicked out of school for being a "risk to the other children."

Two-Names has documents released through the Freedom of Information Act that clears his name. The Assistant Attorney General admits that there was evidence tampering at trial, and the courts "marvel at a conviction upon such flimsy proof," yet he remains behind bars.

Please show you solidarity with John Two-Names. This brother is in need of your help to win his freedom. As of now he is trying to force the release of his trial transcripts, and petition for a sentence reduction, as well as fight his case. There is little time left, as the clock runs down on the time he can meet his filing deadlines.

Any donations are welcomed, and actions of solidarity, fundraisers and letter campaigns are encouraged.

To find out how you can help, contact the following:

J. 2. N. Freedom Collective
P. O. Box 310955

Birmingham, Alabama 35235

Anita C. Riendeau

205-791-9740

**(All Cash, Checks, or Money
Orders should be made out
to Anita C. Riendeau.)**

Write to John Two-Names at

Andy J. 2N Riendeau

#193786 Dorm C-2-168

Elmore Corr. Fac.

P.O. Box 8

Elmore, AL 36005

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**In 1994, it was estimated that one
of out every 28 US Adults was
incarcerated, while one out of
every 17 African-American adult
males was incarcerated.**



(12)

Alabama Innocence Project (AIP)
P.O. Box 230723
Montgomery, AL 36123